

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

2ND BATTALION.

THE ADMIRALTY have given permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward, and all those desiring to enrol should apply at once to

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Pond Street, W.

God Save The King.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

FORD CARS

There's nothing small about the Ford—except its purchase price—and cost to keep.

Apply to—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,

Solo Agents,

4, Des Voeux Road Central.

[619]

No. 17,860.

號十六百八十七萬一第

日九十二月六年卯乙

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1915.

一拜禮 號九月八年四國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Aug. 9th.—Europe (via Negapatnam), per s.s. AMAZON.

TO DEPART.

Aug. 10th.—Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle (Wash.), at 3 p.m., per s.s. Awa Maru.

Aug. 10th.—Europe via Siberia, at 4 p.m., per s.s. AMAZON.

Aug. 11th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and Canada via San Francisco and United Kingdom via Canada, at noon, per s.s. Kure.

Aug. 11th.—Europe via Siberia, at noon, per s.s. Kure.

Aug. 12th.—Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and London, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MURAHAMA Maru.

Aug. 13th.—Straits, Ceylon, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 6 p.m., per s.s. MALTA.

Sept. 8th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and United Kingdom via Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTAGUE.

Sept. 8th.—Europe via Siberia, at 11 a.m., per s.s. MONTAGUE.

U.S.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice in the last page of this issue.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.

In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. [724]

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KAIPING COKE

Compares with the best quality English Cokes or

HIGHEST GRADE

STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. AGENTS. [44]

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DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers.

Manufacturers of Contrails—Condensers, Steam Engines, Bronze Castings.

Parsons Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators &c. &c.

NAGASAKI

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

Dock No. 1. Dock No. 2. Dock No. 3.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 77 feet ... 88 feet ... 98 feet.

Width of Entrance on bottom ... 25 feet ... 34 feet ... 44 feet.

Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 feet ... 34 feet ... 44 feet.

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 710 tons and 12 knots.

Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

KOBE.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "WADADOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

No. 1. 7,000 tons. No. 2. 12,000 tons.

Lifting Power ... 460 feet ... 580 feet ... 680 feet.

Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 460 feet ... 580 feet ... 680 feet.

Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 460 feet ... 580 feet ... 680 feet.

Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 460 feet ... 580 feet ... 680 feet.

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimomaki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks ... 368 feet 8 in.

Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 54 feet 0 in.

Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 feet 7 in.

Floating Crane capable of lifting 80 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution

of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application. [606]

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for

STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS'

BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

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KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

The Statesman's Year Book, 1915 ... \$8.50

The Billy Sunday Book, 1915 ... 3.50

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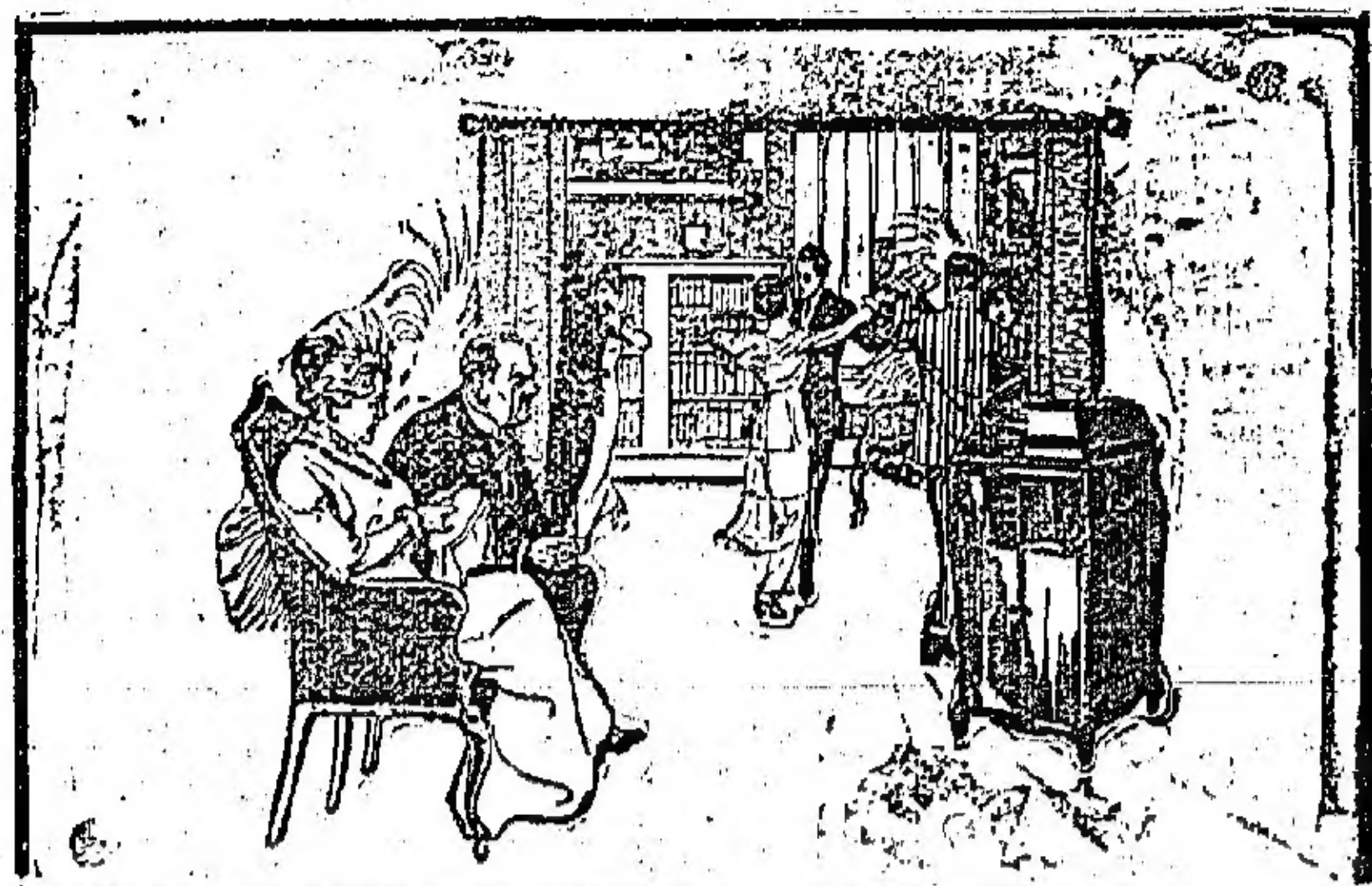
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EVER READY ENTERTAINMENT THE VICTOR-VICTROLA

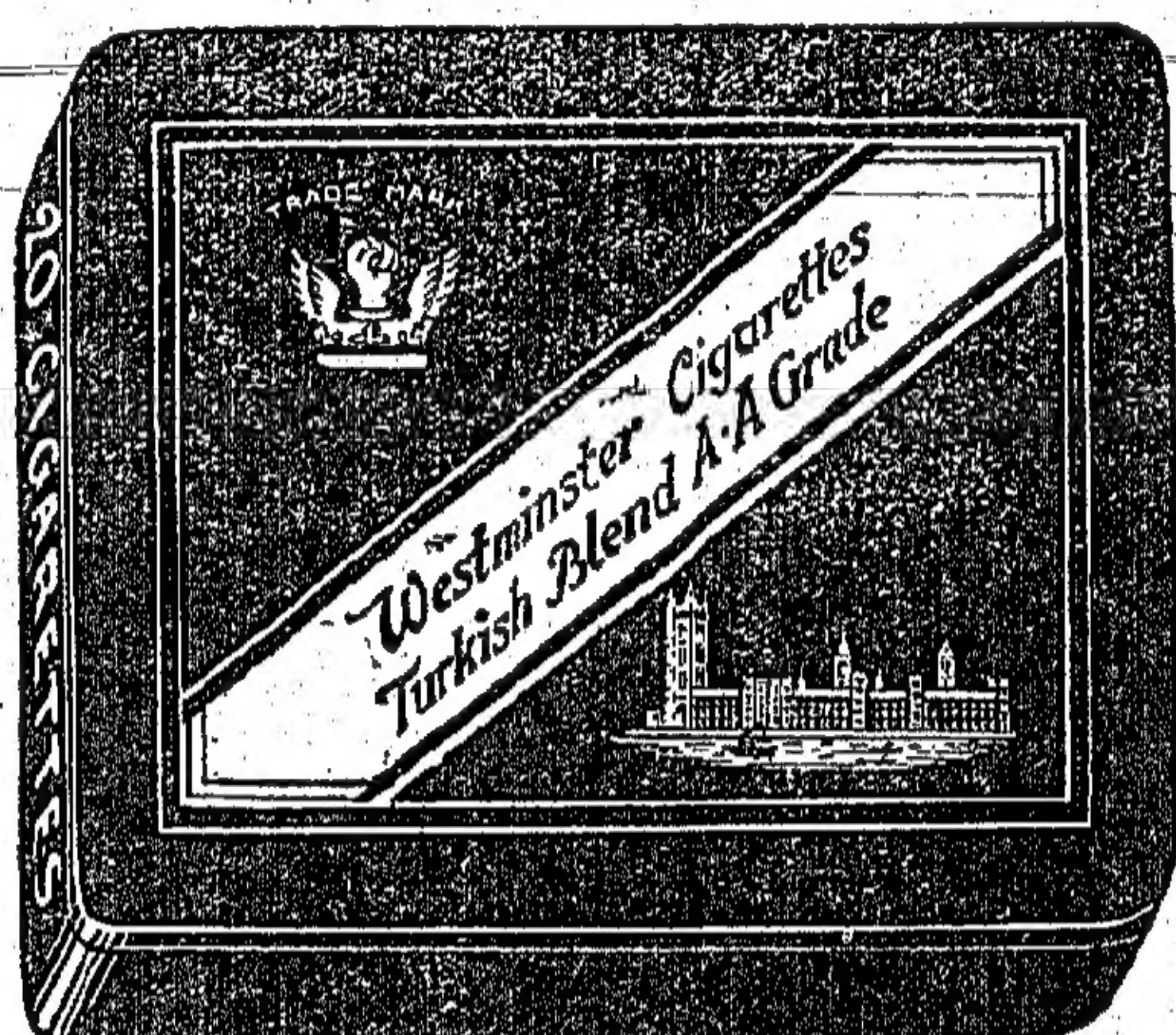


RECITALS GIVEN DAILY.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S

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"A.A."

CIGARETTES.

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FOR

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CIGARETTES.

The "A.A." Cigarette is a blend of finely flavoured Turkish Tobacco.

They have cork tips and are packed in decorated pocket tins that contain 20 Cigarettes. The tins, which are flat, are very convenient for Volunteers, Members of the Police Reserve Force, Golfers, Fishermen, Yachtsmen and all other Sportsmen.

They are sold for 30 cents a tin by all leading Tobacconists in Hongkong and South China.

Westminister Turkish "SPECIALS" are a fuller and more aromatic blend.

\$1.25 for 50.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

[320]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS

BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines,
Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes
of Engineering Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK—78' by 85' by 34' 6"
Pumps Empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing
conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES
throughout the Shops ranging to 100 Tons.
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL and KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2 to 160 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LAUNCHES,
HOUSEBOATS and PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
MOTOR PUMPING and LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, Etc.

Dockyard Managers can be seen between the hours of 11 A.M. and 12 Noon
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HONGKONG, CHINA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

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Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shapes.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

ALL ASIATICS. 2,000 for \$5.00 300 " \$1.00 ALL CHINA. 3,000 for \$3.50 500 " \$1.00	MIXED STAMPS. 3,000 for \$2.00 1,000 " \$1.00 ALL HONGKONG. 1,500 for \$4.50 300 " \$1.00
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GRACA & CO.

No. 11, CANNON ROAD,
HONGKONG, CHINA.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915.

THE PRESIDENT'S SELF- ABNEGATION.

The President issued a remarkable paper on July 31st, reports a Peking telegram, giving expression to much self-abnegation and exhorting officials to reform their reprehensible habits in order to avert the danger that is threatening the nation. The substance of this paper is translated by the N.C. Daily News as follows:—

It is but to obey the law of nature to quell the weak and to attack the ignorant, and to take a disturbed state to insult a dying nation. Now our army consists of elements of a promiscuous character, our administration reflects neglect and procrastination, floods and drought are creating famine and suffering, and our people are aiming at power and privileges and are devoid of any public spirit with very few exceptions. The Japanese Press says that China, in spite of her unprecedentedly great revolution, is as degenerating and corrupt to the core as during the Ching Dynasty; bribery is openly rendered, gambling is the ruling passion of her people, and there is not a single aspect betokening a newly-established nation now perceptible. They say that the downfall of the Chings was the extinction of a dynasty, and not that of a nation; but it appears that the Chinese as a race will soon perish also. They support their allegation by pointing out the great alarm and intense indignation stirred up throughout the nation during the period of the Sino-Japanese negotiations, and our reverting to our old easy-going life as soon as the stormy scene has passed away.

The President adds that he is advanced in age; but he would not be happy if what he had taken from the former dynasty were lost through his own hands. He considers that the way to save the nation from destruction is to find fault with oneself and remedy it. "Do not say that what has been adequate to resist our violent people (rebels) will prove equally efficacious against foreign countries. Do not be content with restoring the country to the same condition as prevailed at the latter part of the Ching regime. Do not feel assured of security because the balance of power of foreign countries is maintained." Thus, the President warns himself and all the officials on the three points. He also asks all not to forget the incident of May 7th; and he exhorts all to banish pride and indolence, and each to proceed in his work of reform assiduously, heroically and carefully "so as to preserve the nation for our people and our future generations."

Opportunities for British Trade in Yunnan.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH TRADE IN YUNNAN.

A correspondent at Yunnanfu writing to the N.C. Daily News says:—

In addition to Messrs. Shaw, Tomes & Co., who are the only British firm so far represented in Yunnanfu, and who have recently concluded a preliminary agreement for the construction of water-works for the city, another British firm, Messrs. Reiss & Co., of Hongkong, are understood to be about to open here. The electric light and the telephone, both German installations, are the only modern improvements Yunnanfu possesses at present, in addition to the railway and telegraph. The railway is not so great a blessing as it might be, owing to the expense of working, and the frequency of interruptions. An article costing \$3 at Hongkong costs \$9 at Yunnanfu, the difference being chiefly due to the heavy railway freight and transit dues. Some day the projected lines eastward to the Yangtze, and westward to the Burma frontier, will make a great change in the situation.

LANESIDE ON THE YUNNAN RAILWAY.

A correspondent at Yunnanfu, writing to the N.C. Daily News on July 15th, says:—

Owing to the heavy rains of the past ten days, the railway service between the provincial capital and the coast has been interrupted for over a week. A number of passengers from Haiphong are stopped at Amitehou, one day's journey by train from Yunnanfu, including Mr. Gardiner, of Shaw, Tomes & Co., and family; Mr. and Mrs. Graham of the C.I.M., and about seventeen others. It is not expected that passengers will be able to get through for another week, while goods will be delayed for six weeks, as there has been a great landslide, and some 50,000 cubic metres of earth have fallen over the line, between Yunnanfu and Amitehou.

Two or three engines and a number of vehicles are stranded at various points on the line. The telegraph also gave way, but was immediately repaired. Many houses have been flooded outside the city and some even within its walls, although the city itself stands high. The German Consulate is still surrounded by flood water.

SHANGHAI AND THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

The following resolution was to be proposed at a meeting to be held at the Race Club, Shanghai, last Wednesday:—

"On this anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, this meeting of Shanghai residents records their indelible determination to do everything in their power to support their respective Governments in their resolve to continue to a victorious end the struggle in the maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are common and sacred to the cause of the Allies."

The resolution was to be proposed by Mr. D. Siffert, Consul-General for Belgium and Senior Consul, seconded by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., Consul-General for Great Britain, and President of the Patriotic League of British Overseas, and supported by the Consul-General of France, Italy, Japan, and Russia, as well as by the heads of other bodies and societies in Shanghai.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:—

T. T. from Samarang	10,000.00
T. T. from the Chinese Benevolent Association of Portland	1,800.00
Per Tung Lee Loong Co. from	1,000.00
Tourane	1,000.00
Per Messrs. Lam Fan Pat and Ng Yee Shan from the Ping Lam Village in Houshang District	237.75
Per Messrs. Wo Shing from the Inhabitants of Shaikwan	70.85
Young Sun School	43.01
Teachers and Pupils of Mr. Wong Tsz Shu's School	100.00
Siu Kong School	30.30
Jai Kwun School	53.70
Mr. Young Yuk Cho	50.00
Mrs. J. B. Fletcher	10.00
89 Chinese subscribers of \$5 each	445.00
Subscribers of \$8.85, \$2.70, \$3.50, \$10.40, \$10.50, \$14.00, \$3.50, \$15.00, \$5.50, \$7.70, \$8.00, and \$8.00	97.95
Already acknowledged	\$379,103.68
Total	\$393,042.24

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR KWANGTUNG.

To remedy the situation which has been created by fire and flood calamities in Kwangtung, says a Peking paper, the Government considers it necessary that the people of that province should co-operate with the local authorities to maintain peace and order. Orders have been issued to the local officials to organize volunteer corps in Canton city according to regulations drawn up by the Canton Merchants Association.

DISASTROUS FLOOD IN THE HOKKAIDO.

A Sapporo despatch reports a serious inundation in the region about Ashikawa, due to the overflow of the Ishikari river consequent on the continuous storms since the night of July 22nd. In Fukagawa-machi, near Ashikawa, 800 houses were flooded, among them being the railway station and the post office, the former was inundated to a depth of ten feet and the latter three feet. Five men were drowned, and several houses swept away. The firemen were called out, and assisted by some sappers from the 7th Division, made a gallant struggle for the rescue of those cut off by the flood.

A NEW JAPANESE WIRELESS STATION.

The Funabashi Wireless Station at Tsukada-mura, in Chiba prefecture, which came into operation in connection with the Naval Seizure Case, when the German firm of Siemens Schuckert were alleged to have bribed a number of officials to secure orders, and the manager was sentenced to imprisonment, has just been completed. After some trial messages, the station will shortly be opened to the public. Messages have been sent, both day and night, between the Hawaii Wireless Station and Funabashi, a distance of 3,319 miles, and these proved most satisfactory.

The construction of the new station was commenced on October 1st, 1913, the total expenditure being somewhere about Yen 1,600,000. Adjutant Osumi, of the Naval Office, is quoted by the Kokumin as stating that the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Germany was a blow to the construction of the Wireless Station, for the German engineers employed at the station left the work unfinished. In default of any private companies competent to undertake the work, the Naval authorities decided to take over the work. The strategical value of the station is very great. It will be able to communicate with warships in the South Seas, Formosa or Hokkaido with ease, as well as with steamers navigating in the Pacific.—Japan Gazette.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

The trade of the week, which was otherwise satisfactory in all respects, was brought to an abrupt termination yesterday by an exceptionally violent typhoon, which is reported to have caused heavy loss of life amongst the river population, besides damage to property. The import trade is affected chiefly by the wholesale destruction of native cargo boats and the consequent limited facilities now remaining for the transport of cargo on the river, the result of which is likely to be a material falling off in clearances until such time as new boats and crews can be procured. It is impossible to say yet what damage has been done in other parts of the country, but there is some danger that the crops, which had been giving promise of a rich harvest, may have suffered to some extent from the wind and rain.

A recently formed native bank has closed its doors, within the past few days, causing a certain amount of loss amongst native dealers. Its failure is in no way due to adverse conditions in the native money market, but to the individual operations of the particular institution. We understand that the General Chamber of Commerce has decided not to issue its usual half-yearly return of stocks as on the 30th June last, as many of the members have not sent in their figures. In the circumstances, therefore, we shall continue to base our figures on the stocks published by the Chamber as on 1st January, 1915.

"In a war for righteousness, such as the Allies are now waging, American neutrality may become criminality." This statement was made to the graduating class of New York University by the Rev. Dr. Malcolm McLeod, the foremost American preacher, while delivering the baccalaureate sermon.

INCREASED RUBBER PRODUCTION.

A rise in the price of rubber, with a firm tone resulting in the market for rubber shares, is all the more interesting at this moment because it coincides apparently with an increasing output. In our usual monthly list yesterday of the June rubber crops, with the corresponding figures for 1914, we included 72 companies for which the June output for both years was available. Out of these 61 showed an increased production in June 1915, over June, 1914. Their aggregate production for the month this year was actually 2,302,999lb., as against 1,678,650lb. last year—an increase of 584,349lb., or nearly 35 per cent.—Times, July 7th.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY MEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

1.—Sapper A. MacKenzie joined the Corps on 7th inst., allotted Corps No. 1888 and posted to Engineer Company.

2.—Parades for Monday, 9th instant, 5.30 p.m. Recruits of Engineer Co., Musketry and Rifle exercises at Taiako Dockyard, under Sergeant Bullock. Remainder: Nil.

3.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon. On duty until morning of 12th instant: Scouts Company. Officer on duty: Capt. Stewart. DISTRICT CLERK, KOWLOON. On duty 9th instant: Centre Section M.G. Co. Officer on duty: Lieut. Wright. Orderly Officer until 12th instant: Lieut. Danby. Orderly Sergeant until 12th instant: Sergt. Silas.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAREMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG, August 7th.

1.—Parades. A, B, C, and D Companies, including recruits, will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th August, for inspection of Arms, Equipment and Ammunition. Dress, full marching order. Each member must be in possession of the full quantity of ammunition served out to him. Jackets need not be worn. All exempted members must be present at this parade except those actually employed on military or Government duty between 5 and 6.30 p.m. that day. Members on such duty must send to the O.C. their Companies before parade a certificate from the Head of their Department that they are so employed.

There will be no parade on Friday, the 13th instant.

Recruits will parade under Sergt.-Major Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and Thursday, the 12th inst. Dress, drill order, shirt sleeves.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP. Gun Club Hill Picquet and Prisoners of War Camp.—The H.K.V.C. will relieve the H.K.V.C. on Thursday August 12th.

Thursday, Aug. 12th, Section 1 of C Co. Friday, Aug. 13th, Sections 1 and 2 of A Co. Saturday, Aug. 14th, Sections 1 and 2 of B Company. Sunday, Aug. 15th, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of C Company. Monday, Aug. 16th, Sections 3 and 4 of A Company. Tuesday, Aug. 17th, Sections 3 and 4 of B Company. Thursday, Aug. 19th, Sections 2, 3, and 4 of C Company. Friday, Aug. 20th, Section 3 and 4 of A Co. Saturday, Aug. 21st, 3 and 4 of B Co. Sunday, Aug. 22nd, Section 1 of C Co. Monday, Aug. 23rd, Sections 1 and 2 of A Co. Tuesday, Aug. 24th, Sections 1 and 2 of B Company.

TYPHOON WARNING.

All members residing in Kowloon whether working in Kowloon or Hongkong except those specially exempted will on the black typhoon signal being hoisted hold themselves in readiness to fall in full marching order at Hung Hom station upon receiving warning of the time at which they are to fall in. The Senior Officer or N.C.O. present will take Command. The detail for duty will also parade as usual.

POSTINGS. Pte. A. H. Skelton having joined is posted to Co. B Section 4. Pte. C. A. B. Brooke having joined is posted to Co. D Section 4.

RESIGNATIONS. Pte. T. Hamilton is permitted to resign. Pte. F. T. Chapple is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Orderly Officer from Thursday morning, the 12th inst., to Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., Lieut. Branch. Orderly Sergeant from Thursday morning, the 12th inst., to Wednesday morning, the 18th inst., Sergeant Keith. G. K. H. BATTON, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(CENTRAL POLICE STATION) 9.45 P.M.

GUARDS.			
Monday, August 9th.			
British	1	Sergt. and 4 men	
Portuguese	1	" 10 "	
Chinese	2	" 13 "	
Indian	1	" 7 "	
O. C. Guard, Chief Inspector D'Almeida.			
Tuesday, August 10th.			
British	2	Sergt. and 7 men	
Chinese	2	" 13 "	
Portuguese	1	" 10 "	
Indian	1	" 4 "	

PEAK CAPS. Caps must be drawn as early as possible. Platoon Commanders will advise the Orderly Room Clerk as soon as their men are all equipped with same. In the meantime N.C.O. Officers only will wear them. White covers must also be obtained.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

INTIMATIONS

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain Superintendent of Police, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily. Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [723]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shavers, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [587]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLER SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6.87 and \$7.53 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and ALLGUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [508]

ASAHI BEER.



OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.
THE THIRD MEETING.

PATRONS:—H. E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Vice-Admiral Sir F. H. M. Jerram, R.N., K.C.B., H.E. Major-General F. Ventris, and Admiral R. H. Anstruther, R.N., C.M.G.

COMMITTEE:—The Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club (ex-officio), the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. D. M. Ross, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. G. K. Hall, Mr. H. J. Gedge, and Lieut.-Col. H. W. Hles.

JUDGE:—Mr. H. P. White.

HANDICAPPER:—Mr. D. M. Ross.

CLERK OF THE SCALES:—Mr. A. Charlton.

STARTER:—Mr. H. J. Gedge.

TIME-KEEPER:—Mr. M. S. Sussone.

The third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club at Happy Valley on Saturday was favoured with perfect weather. In the earlier part of the afternoon the heat was very trying, but later there came a refreshing breeze. As usual, there was very little excitement, though there were lively tussles in the last two events, the winning ponies having respectively a short head and a neck advantage only. Roman Chief's magnificent win in the mile-and-a-quarter race was evidently a most popular one. In the "B" Class, race, Winning Hazard (ridden by Sedgwick) fell and turned a complete somersault near the Rock. Neither the jockey nor the pony, fortunately, were hurt.

During the afternoon the band of the 74th Punjab played a programme of music.

DETAILS:—
INDIVIDUAL TEST PEGGING.—Open to members of the Jockey, Polo, and Gymkhana Clubs, and to Naval and Military Officers.

1. Mr. T. C. Duguid.
2. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton and Mr. C. C. Boyd (dead heat).

Parimutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner, \$12.00 Ticket No. 1.
1. \$4.00 1. 54. \$274.05
2. (Brutton) \$10.80 2. 14. \$6.73
3. (Boyd) \$25.50 3. 13. \$6.73

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Distance.—One mile. For all China ponies.

Sir Paul's Aldwych, 151lb (3lb penalty) (Mr. Gegg) 1
Mr. Sedgwick's Roman Chief, 151lb (5lb penalty) (Owner) 2
Mr. Horsford's Mascotte, 145lb (Mr. Knoll) 3
Mr. Moonraker's Maybey, 146lb (Mr. H. Seth) 0

Mascotte showed the way practically the whole distance, but in the home straight was strongly challenged by Aldwych. Knoll's mount failed to answer, and Gegg took his pony first past the post by three lengths, Roman Chief displacing Mascotte in second position. It was generally expected that the contest would be between Mascotte and Aldwych, but the majority believed that Knoll would be successful. The pace of Sir Paul's pony and the Chief a short distance from home was altogether too much for him, however.

Time, 2min 5secs.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner, \$14.40 Ticket No. 1.
1. 9.50 1. 75. \$451.00
2. 15.50 2. 23. \$29.00
3. 52. \$4.80

BENDING RACE.—For China ponies, to be ridden by members of Hongkong Polo Club. Three or more rows of bamboo poles were placed on the course, and each competitor passed the first pole of the row assigned to him on his right, second on left, continuing alternately, rounding the last pole and returning in the same manner.

Mr. T. C. Duguid's Anon 1
Mr. Knoll's Some Kid 2
Mr. L. P. Goldney's Ben Mohr 3
Mr. C. C. Boyd's Buttercup 0
Mr. B. Chapman's Dunrobin II 0
Lieut. A. W. Forbes' Fluke 0
Mr. L. F. Green's Thurleston 0

Parimutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner, \$45.20 Ticket No. 1.
1. \$10.50 1. 126. \$494.55
2. 13.30 2. 34. \$11.30
3. 8.40 3. 51. \$7.05

"B" CLASS OF ONCE ROUND FLAT RACE.
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Baroda Chief, 155lb (Mr. Knoll) 1
Mr. David Landale's Tinker, 150lb (Mr. Boyd) 2
Mrs. Beeton's Kukri, 160lb (Mr. H. Seth) 3
Mr. Blank's Wild Cat, 155lb (Mr. Forbes) 0
Mr. W. B. Hind's Beattock, 152lb (Mr. Gegg) 0
Mr. F. A. Gage's Alverstone, 148lb (Owner) 0
Mr. Sedgwick's Winning Hazard, 146lb (Owner) 0

Winning Hazard took the advantage of an indifferent start, but had quickly to surrender his lead to Alverstone. The latter, Beattock, and Winning Hazard raced in partnership up the incline, and then Winning Hazard fell. Coming up the incline, Alverstone fell to the rear, and Beattock also failed to stand the pace. The Chief came up with Kukri and Tinker, and between these ponies there was a fine contest in the straight. Knoll took his mount well away nearing home, and won by two and a half lengths from Tinker. Kukri being many lengths behind for third.

Time, 1min. 58 2-5secs.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner, \$7.80 Ticket No. 1.
1. \$3.10 1. 120. \$628.05
2. 9.80 2. 115. \$52.25
3. 9.20 3. 67. \$5.25

A cable to India on the 9th ult. said:—The munitions scheme is progressing well; one hundred thousand special workers will soon be employed; the forces under arms and well in the matter of equipment. Recruiting continues satisfactory. The Italian Government has agreed practically to the taking over of all factories for producing munitions; the response is encouraging. All kinds of arms, undertaking, and all kinds of machinery, raw materials, and all kinds of munitions, are being transferred to the Government. Employees are already transferring their services to munition makers.

LADIES' NOMINATION. ONCE ROUND JUDGMENT OF PACE COMPETITION.—Open to members of the Gymkhana and Polo Clubs.

Competitors started as in an ordinary race, and endeavoured to ride once round the course in a time to be communicated by the starter, and which was publicly exhibited before the race at the judge's box. The Gong was struck ten seconds before time was up, and again on time. The winner was the competitor nearest to the winning post when the gong was struck the second time. Waiting at the post was not allowed, nor could a competitor once past pull up and return. No watches were carried.

Nominated by:
Mr. F. A. Gage (Mrs. E. Pearce) 1
Mr. B. T. Barton (Mrs. N. J. Stabb) 2
Mr. E. W. Fisher (Mrs. Forsyth) 3
Mr. A. Anderson (Mrs. A. Anderson) 0
Mr. C. C. Boyd (Miss L. Liebert) 0
Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton (Mrs. Wakeman) 0
Mr. B. Chapman (Mrs. A. Chapman) 0
Lieut. A. W. Forbes, R.N. (Miss Lammert) 0
Mr. J. Gibb (Miss Duffy) 0
Mr. L. P. Goldney (Mrs. Currie) 0
Mr. Knoll (Mrs. Shellin) 0
Mr. G. C. Moxon (Mrs. Moxon) 0
Mr. T. C. Duguid (Mrs. Glaston) 0
Mr. Blank (Miss Hastings) 0

Time: 2min.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner, \$171.00 Ticket No. 1.
1. 42.20 1. 155. \$604.80
2. 20.80 2. 21. \$172.80
3. 34.40 3. 180. \$6.40

"A" CLASS OF ONCE ROUND FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Horsford's Mascotte, 157lb (Knoll) 1
Dr. Forsyth's Lorenzo, 154lb (Forbes) 2
Messrs. D. M. Ross and B. D. F. Beith's Ping Ping, 157lb (Sedgwick) 3
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Saxon Chief, 150lb (H. Seth) 0
Mr. David Landale's Soldier, 149lb (Boyd) 0

Following a bad start the field closed up, and nearing the Rock the ponies were racing in a cluster. In the home straight there was a splendid race between Lorenzo and Mascotte. Lorenzo at one time had an appreciable advantage, but with every stride Mascotte gained, and 20 yards from home the ponies were neck-and-neck. Two further strides carried Knoll's mount in front by a short head. There were three lengths between Lorenzo and Ping Ping.

Time: 1min. 58 2-5secs.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweeps.
Winner, \$10.60 Ticket No. 1.
1. 9.40 1. 160. \$506.70
2. 9.00 2. 167. \$180.20
3. 121. \$6.10

ONE AND A QUARTER MILE RACE, HANDICAP.—For all China ponies.

Mr. Sedgwick's Roman Chief, 155lb (Gegg) 1
Mr. Brutton's Sunlight, 146lb (Sedgwick) 2
Mr. Moonraker's Maybey, 160lb (Knoll) 3
Mr. Nemaze's Shabrang, 153lb (H. Seth) 0
Mr. David Landale's Tinker, 148lb (Boyd) 0
Mr. Blank's Wild Cat, 146lb (Fisher) 0

Shabrang shot to the front at the fall of the flag, and led for a considerable distance. The Chief bringing up the rear. At the village the Chief suddenly burst through to show the way into the straight. Sunlight endeavoured to wrest his advantage from him, and between these ponies there was brilliant struggle, which ended in favour of the Chief by a neck. Between Sunlight and Maybey (third) there were many lengths.

Time: 2min. 47 1-5secs.
Parimutuel. Cash Sweep.
Winner, \$10.00 Ticket No. 1.
1. 5.70 1. 52. \$655.30
2. 5.70 2. 174. \$167.20
3. 7.00 3. 179. \$3.60

CHINESE FINANCES.
NEW SILVER LOAN.

The Peking correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph cabling on the 6th ult. said:

Much interest attaches to the new silver loan of 7,000,000 taels, to be issued this month for the preliminary construction expenses of the Hsingyang-Pukow Railway, which is a British enterprise. Together with the Government loans, this brings the total issued locally since the outbreak of the war to \$98,000,000, and is part of a resolute attempt to make China financially self-sufficient. It cannot be said that this goal has been in any way attained, experts agree that China, so long as she remains purely silver using, could base her credit creations as much as possible on the vast and constantly-increasing stocks of white metal hoarded at Shanghai, and now exceeding \$120,000,000. When the bank deposits at Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, and Hongkong are added to the gross amount of silver held up, there cannot be less than \$300,000,000 of ounces. It is the legitimate ambition of the Peking Government to tap this idle capital, to see precisely how far China can push on alone.

A cable to India on the 9th ult. said:—The munitions scheme is progressing well; one hundred thousand special workers will soon be employed; the forces under arms and well in the matter of equipment. Recruiting continues satisfactory. The Italian Government has agreed practically to the taking over of all factories for producing munitions; the response is encouraging. All kinds of arms, undertaking, and all kinds of machinery, raw materials, and all kinds of munitions, are being transferred to the Government. Employees are already transferring their services to munition makers.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in the above was held on Saturday at the offices of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. E. J. Chapman presided, and there were also present:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., and Mr. W. S. Brown, directors. Messrs. M. S. Northcote and A. D. Gee, shareholders, and Mr. C. B. Brown, Secretary.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting:

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the report and accounts, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them as read. Our actual net profit is about \$3,000 less than last year, but with the carry forward we have the sum of \$11,864.41 available for distribution which we propose to appropriate as follows: To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. \$8,000; to write off machinery \$2,000; to write off buildings \$2,000; to write off steam launch \$329.20; to carry forward to next account, \$2,542.21. Your directors hope that you will consider this result satisfactory, as owing to the war our earnings have fallen off considerably; the withdrawal of so many seamen, fewer residents and tourists all contributing to this. The good result is mainly accounted for by keeping working expenses down.

but we cannot reduce certain overhead charges, and our capacity is equal to a great deal more work than we are getting at present. This high rate of exchange on subsidiary coin rating during the past year also sent our expenses up. We have been installed in our present works at Yau-mat exactly ten years, and it is surprising how few residents have taken the trouble to go over the place and see for themselves the way things are done. Our manager, Mr. Gee, will be pleased to show the laundry to anyone on application. During the year we have added a new automatic drying room which was selected at home by Mr. E. Osborne, and it is working satisfactorily. We also acquired a steam launch which has justified its purchase by its saving over sampan and boat hire. Your directors think that considering the adverse conditions prevailing during the year, the shareholders should be gratified that the laundry has been able to more than hold its own and to show a working profit. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There were no questions, whereupon the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and this was unanimously agreed to.

On the proposition of Mr. NORTHCOTE, seconded by Mr. Brown, the election of Mr. E. J. Chapman to the Board was confirmed, and on the proposition of Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Gee, Sir Paul Chater was re-elected to the Board of Directors.

Mr. A. O. D. Gourdin was re-appointed auditor to the Company at a remuneration of \$100, this being proposed by Mr. Gee, and seconded by Mr. Northcote.

This was all the business, and the CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants would be ready on Monday and could be had on application.

ANOTHER FORMOSA CONSPIRACY.

STRANGE STORY FROM TAIHOKU.

Rumours have been current in Formosa for some time past of an alleged plot formed by Formosan natives acting in conjunction with certain Chinese against the Government-General, says the Japan Chronicle. Recently a gang of suspicious Chinese were arrested on landing at Taihoku, and an examination by the police is said to have resulted in the discovery of an intrigue against the Japanese régime, the anglers being a Formosan native, and a Chinese.

It is alleged that the ringleaders have been dreaming of the overthrow of the Government-General, and declared themselves to be divinely inspired for the mission. They have been encouraging the unsophisticated natives to join in the movement by promising that whoever supported their cause would be given special treatment upon the realization of their plans. A gang of disreputable Chinese, seem to have been moved by the appeal, and they entered the island to throw in their lot with the intriguers.

To what extent the alleged plot has been developed is not known, but the Government-General took the initiative by attacking the conspirators' headquarters in the Aikotai mountains, and capturing one of the ringleaders. But his companion is still at large. It is stated that the authorities will attempt to raid before the remaining conspirators can develop any further activity.

FLYING AT SHATIN.

GUNN MAKES SOME EXCELLENT FLIGHTS.

To the amazement of the Chinese, and the curiosity born of novelty of many Europeans, Captain Tom Gunn, a Chinese aviator, who received his training in America, flew among the hills which fringe the beautiful Shatin Valley, on Saturday and Sunday. First he dashed along the water like a huge swan in anger, and then, with a sharp whirr of the tail, and a final churning of the sea, rose grandly into the air, buzzing like a monstrous bee. Gradually the big white bird rose higher and higher; first white against the green hills, and then grey and misty in the blue and white sky as he left the hills far below, and buzzed away, apparently bound for a cloud. The buzzing would gradually cease, and the bird had flown right away with the smaller ones which he had caused to screech out for sheer fright at the giant in their midst. Here he comes again! Yes, a distinct buzz can be heard, and it is becoming louder every moment. All eyes are turned to somewhere in the air. There he is! And away in the sky a speck of something can be discerned which gradually assumes the shape and form of a large dragon fly. With a great rush the bird-man returns. He rises and falls gracefully and with each volplane movement gets nearer to the sea. A good position is secured and with a final graceful sweep the machine returns to the water, churning madly for a few hundred yards, and then comes to a standstill and looks absolutely incapable of such movements.

Gunn's flying with his sea-plane on Saturday afternoon must have proved thoroughly entertaining to the large crowd present. His programme, owing to a tricky wind which rushed out from between the hills, and the fact that he used a sea-plane, was quite an ordinary affair. First of all he gave an exhibition of speed on the water, attaining 45 miles an hour at one period, and then for half an hour or so he dashed about the air at an altitude of 500 feet with his machine blavhing perfectly. When descending Gunn had his machine under such perfect control that he was twice able to swoop like a great bird over the grandstand, to the intense delight of the Chinese. This particular exhibition was quite thrilling, and the Chinese aviator was loudly applauded. He was also presented with a huge wreath of flowers!

But one European made a trip with Gunn on Saturday, a little Boy Scout named Cooke. He sat at the side of the aviator proudly clad in his Scout's uniform and went away with a smile. After circling the hills he returned and said it was just lovely, but "I thought I had knee caps on all the time." The youngster was given a rousing cheer when he reached terra firma again. Dr. Ho and a Chinese girl also made trips.

The weather conditions yesterday were very unfavourable to flying, and only the keen disappointment that would have been caused to so many eager visitors to the Valley induced the aviator to give an exhibition. His first flight was a long one, but there was no attempt at "freak" performances, and Gunn contented himself with plain, straight flying. His second flight was very brief, the aviator saying on landing that the numerous cross-currents rendered flying distinctly dangerous. Gunn had intended taking up, as a passenger, the Military Adviser to Governor-General Lung, who, with the latter's Private Secretary (Mr. Li) represented the Governor-General at the exhibition, but he decided that it would be altogether too hazardous.

General Lung, in writing to Mr. Newman (Captain Gunn's agent) expressing his inability to be present personally enclosed a donation of \$100 for the good of the cause. It may be mentioned that 40 per cent. of the proceeds of the exhibitions go to the Flood Relief Fund and a further 15 per cent. to the Overseas Flying Fund. General Lung's entire donation is to be devoted to these objects. It may be added that the greatest height reached by the aviator on Saturday, in his second flight, was 5,800 feet, while his greatest yesterday was 5,500 feet.

FOR BATHING PARTIES.
It is notified in the Gazette that in future the monthly passes issued by the Office in charge of the Examination Service will only be issued to pleasure craft which possess a set of International Code Flags, in order to minimise the delay in the Examination Service and to prevent delay to the pleasure craft re-entering the Harbour.

The following "bathing limits" are also published in the Gazette for general information:—Stonecutters: East: Between 200 yds. and 300 yds. west of East Pier, and a notice board on the high wall behind the Naval Rifle Range. Stonecutters: South: Between the stone pier and the Wireless Station and the end of the beach near south shore. No bathing is allowed within 100 yds. of the beach except within such limits.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONE 1741.

JUST RECEIVED:

CASEMENT CLOTHS

IN A VARIETY OF SHADES.

CRETONNES

AND

TAFFETAS

LINENS,

SHEETINGS,

TISSUES.

WIDE RANGE OF BORDERS TO MATCH.

PATTERN BOOK ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO TAKE RISKS
IN THE AIR.

TOM GUNN

IS WISE AND ALWAYS USES

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

IN THE AIR, ON LAND AND WATER.

DO YOU?

IF NOT, INSIST ON HAVING IT.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.
(SOUTH CHINA), LTD.

SPECIALISTS IN MOTOR FUELS.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

TELEPHONE 1044.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1915.

[842]

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME

ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.
INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 Pages!

24 Pages!!

24 Pages!!!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.
WAR DEPARTMENT.

TO LET.

IMMEDIATELY. Nos. 4, 5, 9, 10, 12 and 13, AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Rent, including use of existing electric light fittings, \$56 per month.

Particulars on application to—
O. A. S. C.
Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [843]

G. R.
GENERAL LICENCE UNDER KING'S REGULATIONS No. 10 of 1915.

WHEREAS under the provisions of the King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915 prohibiting trading with the enemy all persons subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China were prohibited from doing certain things save so far as licences might be issued enabling them to do so AND WHEREAS by paragraph 11 of the aforesaid King's Regulations it is provided that nothing in such Regulations shall be taken to prohibit anything which shall be expressly permitted by the King's licence or by the licence given on his behalf by His Majesty's Minister in China whether such licence be specially granted to individuals or be announced to classes of persons NOW THEREFORE His Britannic Majesty's Minister in China hereby announces as follows:—

(1) In this licence the words "person" and "enemy" shall have the meanings ascribed to them in the said King's Regulations No. 10 of 1915.

(2) Any person carrying on a retail business is permitted to supply for cash to an enemy articles of clothing, drugs, food-stuffs, wines, spirits, waters and other provisions and articles of ordinary household use or consumption and the necessities and accompaniments of daily life.

Any person is permitted to purchase for cash such articles from a retail business carried on by an enemy.

(3) Any person at the date of this licence occupying any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms belonging to an enemy is permitted to pay rent for the same to such enemy during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof.

(4) Any person being the lessor of any land, building, flat, apartments or rooms in which at the date of this licence is in the occupation of an enemy is permitted to allow the continuance of such occupation during the unexpired term of any existing lease or tenancy or during any renewal thereof. Any person is permitted to supply board and lodging to an enemy.

(5) Any person having at the date of this licence in his or her employ an enemy performing services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue such employment and payment for such services during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(6) Any person being at the date of this licence in the employ of an enemy for the performance of services of a purely domestic nature is permitted to continue in such service during the unexpired term of any existing contract or during any renewal thereof.

(7) Any person supplying gas, electric current, or telephonic communication is permitted to supply the same with the fittings necessary therefor to an enemy, and any person is permitted to receive and pay for such services when supplied by an enemy or an enemy Municipality.

(8) Any British Municipality is permitted to perform its accustomed services to or for the benefit of an enemy, and any person is permitted to take advantage of and pay for the accustomed services of an enemy Municipality.

(9) Any person residing within the limits of an enemy Concession is permitted to pay the rates, taxes and dues levied by the Municipality or other proper authority in such Concession for the maintenance and administration thereof. Any person carrying on the profession of a medical practitioner, surgeon or dentist is permitted to attend and treat an enemy as a patient, and any person desiring to do so is permitted from an enemy practising medicine, surgery or dentistry, and to make payment for such services.

J. N. JORDAN,
His Britannic Majesty's Minister.
Peking, 29th July, 1915. [844]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH CHILDREN'S NURSE.
Apply—
Mrs. DODWELL,
108, The Peak.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [833]

WANTED.

A LADY returning to England in September desires the services of someone as Children's Nurse during the voyage in return for a passage (first class if necessary).
Apply to—
Box No. 7,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [837]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, YOUNG LADY (English), desires position, fairly experienced, moderate salary in connection with—
E.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [838]

WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT ALL-ROUND JOURNALIST (British), for an established Morning Paper in the Far East. Must have knowledge of affairs in the Far East. Must be capable of editing and writing. Particulars, stating salary, to be sent to—
Box No. 4,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[836]

AUCTIONS.

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 9th day of August, 1915, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (approximate).	Contents.	Square feet.	Annual Rent.	Guest Price.
1.	Conduit Road, West of Victoria Road.	100 feet by 100 feet.	100 x 100 (approx.)	10,000	101	4,200

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1915. [820]

THE HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE.

A COMMITTEE MEETING will be held shortly to consider the schedule for next year's Show.

All Members who wish to make any suggestions regarding the schedule or Show are requested to send them to the Hon. Secretary on or before MONDAY, the 9th August.

A. NICOL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1915. [833]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Happy Valley, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of August, 1915, at 5.30 p.m., when the proposed Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above Club held on the 29th day of July, 1915, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the Articles of Association of the ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB be altered in the manner following:—

That the following words be inserted in Article 42 after the word "Creditors":—

"or be the subject of a nation between which and Great Britain a state of war exists."

By Order,
T. W. HILL,
Acting Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1915. [815]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 2nd August, to SATURDAY, the 14th August, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1915. [800]

8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS.

PAYMENT OF SEVENTH COUPON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that the SEVENTH COUPON of the 8% NANKING MILITARY BONDS recognised and registered by the Ministry as valid will be paid on the 2nd of August, 1915, by the BANK OF CHINA, Peking, and its Branches at Shanghai, Fuchow and Hankow, and by other specially designated Agencies.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE.
[823]

TO HIRE OR PURCHASE.

WANTED, TWO LARGE STEAM LAUNCHES with extensive passenger accommodation.

Monthly charter preferable. Negotiate with—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [839]

IN THE MATTER OF THE ALLEN ENEMIES (WINDING-UP) ORDINANCE, 1914.

AND
IN THE MATTER OF BEHN MEYER & COMPANY, LIMITED, AN ENEMY COMPANY WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE SAID ORDINANCE.

NOTICE OF SALE OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD LANDS AND HOUSES.

Situate at
Collyer Quay, De Souza Street, Prince Street, Robertson Quay, Kanish Marican Road, Mohamed Sultan Road and Grange Road, Singapore.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TENDER.

The 31st August, 1915, has been fixed as the last day for the acceptance of tenders. Copies of the Particulars and Conditions of Sale and form of Tender can be obtained on and after the 25th June, from the Liquidator at No. 4, Collyer Quay, Singapore, or from the Undersigned.

SISSON & DELAY,
100, CHATEAU ALLEY, Singapore.
Solicitors for the Liquidator.
Singapore, 1st July, 1915. [788]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—
A. B. AVARIA,
Care of E. PARSONS,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [844]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.
ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.
Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton, 25th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

HALF OF FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE on PEAK. For two or three months.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1915. [794]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong Nei-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Race Course.
For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [787]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon.
Apply—
ABBATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE OR PART SHOP in Chater Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwelling.
Apply within.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [618]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession on 1st September next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light, First Class Modern Appliances throughout, including Water Supply System.
"CENTREVIEW," Midden Row, Kowloon, 6-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court.
2, MIDDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-ROOMED HOUSE with Tennis Court.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [590]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.
55, THE PEAK "THE REVERAT."
21, WONG NEI-CHONG ROAD.
GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [788]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's BUILDING, Second Floor, overlooking Harbour. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [739]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford; Terms, Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [745]

TO LET.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.
TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the Government.
GODOWN, No. 9, 1st House Street.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [738]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road, Kowloon.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY," ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSEBATH," 2, Harkow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
No. 27, BELLIOS TERRACE, with entrance in Conduit Road. In very good order.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Barrows Street, Wanchai.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
ONE LARGE SHOP in Queen's Road Central (opposite Hongkong Hotel).
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Harkow Road, Kowloon.
3 ROOMS, suitable for Office, 1st Floor, Queen's Road Central.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERRION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).
"BOGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon.
No. 2, DES VUEX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 25, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINDSAY & DAVIES,
2nd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1915. [745]

INTIMATION.

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S



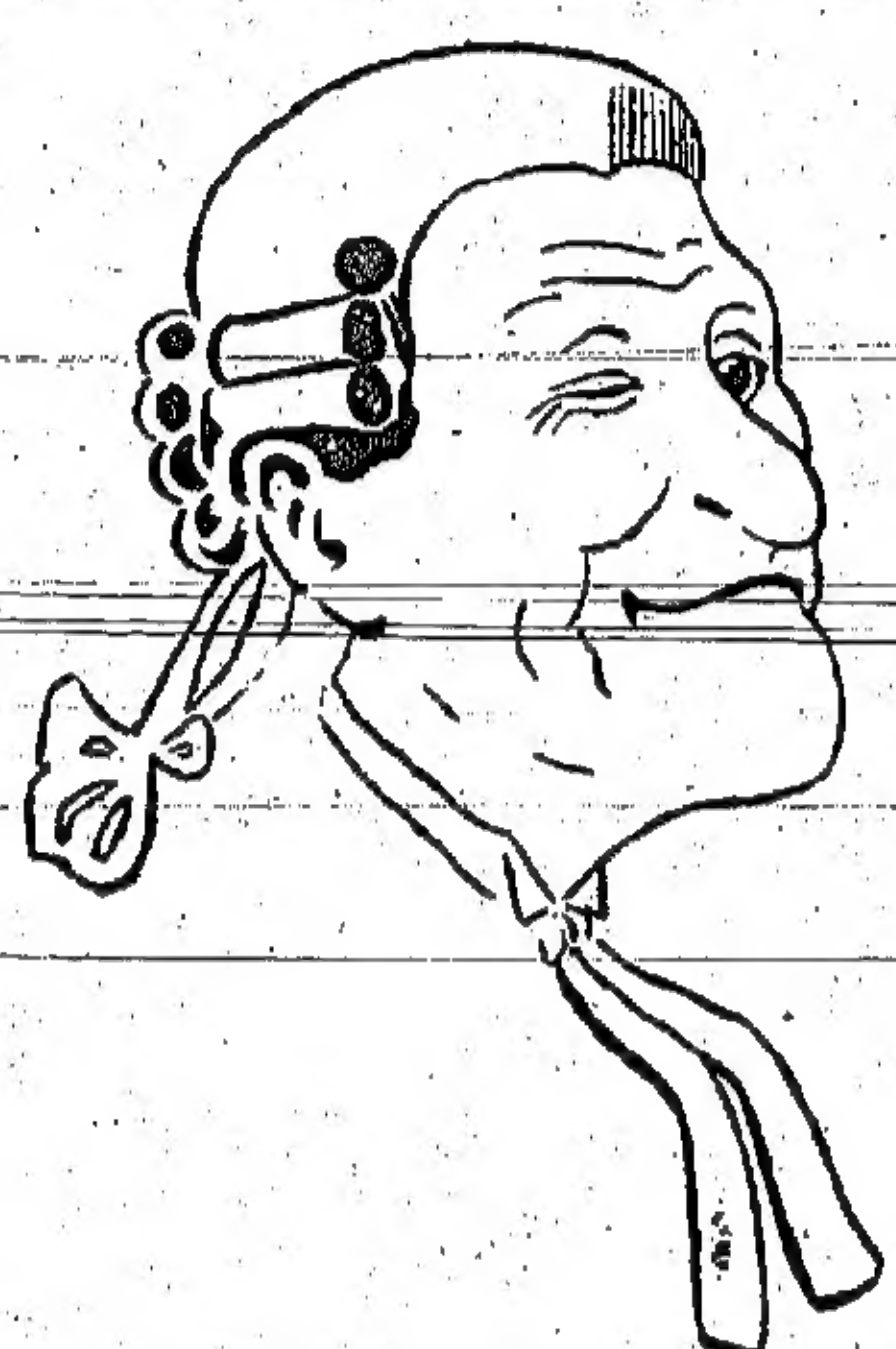
QUALITY

OLD BROWN

LIQUEUR

BRANDY

TRY IT AND BE YOUR OWN JUDGE.



IT HAS

ALREADY DONE TIME

"21 YEARS" IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

BIRTHS.

CRANSTON.—On July 31st, 1915, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. THOMAS P. CRANSTON, a son.

GILSON.—On August 1st, 1915, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. H. GILSON, a son.

HILL.—At Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. HILL, a daughter.

SPUNT.—At Shanghai, on August 1st, to Mr. and Mrs. R. SPUNT, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VUEX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 9th, 1915.

WAR AND THRIFT.

The advice issued by the British Government for the practice of thrift raises some vexed questions as to how far the thrift is to be carried; whether, as some of the papers contend, it means the abandonment of all luxuries by all classes, or whether it will not give better results if practised less thoroughly. Many years ago, after the war with Russia, an Imperial Rescript was issued in Japan, commanding the observance of the utmost thrift and economy. The document, popularly known as the Boshin Edict, has from time to time met with severe criticism, on the ground that it increased the dullness of trade following on the war and thus resulted in doing more harm than good. Whether the Edict was intended to be applied in such a wholesale manner as it was, is an open question: it may be that it was merely intended as a warning against waste, and a nation so wasteful of supplies and material as the Japanese would certainly benefit by some such instruction. However, this may be, it was taken by the Japanese people to mean enforced abstinence from all luxuries and even semi-luxuries, with the result that the producers of these and all dependent upon them suffered so severely that the depression in the country being materially increased. It would be well, therefore, for us to ponder over the example in Japan before committing ourselves to a regime of all-round economy. If the persons composing a nation were all of the same class, all producers of equally valuable goods,

or all retailing merchandise which met with an equal demand, the problem would be an easy one. If A and B are two manufacturers, or two merchants, or two retailers, the thrift practised by one and the other must affect both equally. A would not be able to buy so much of B, and B would not be able to buy so much of A. If the amount A was able to save by curtailing his purchases of B were more than the amount of income he lost from B's curtailment of expenditure, then the principle of economy would be justified, but if his loss of income was only just balanced by the amount he saved, then his economy would not be justified, since it would not leave him (and thus his country) any richer. It has to be remembered that the British Government's plea is for increased thrift. It is not a case of putting by money for old-age or for the benefit of the saver's children: it is the saving of money to meet increased taxes caused by the enormous expenditure of the war. It thus devolves into a case of balancing the income and expenditure, and with an increased expenditure any decrease in the income will cause the feat to be still more difficult. In any case, the poorer taxpayers will have to economise in some direction or other, and it is not difficult to see that luxuries will be the first things to be reduced. But is the same principle to be applied to the richer taxpayers, who are now able to meet all their expenses and yet put by a substantial amount every year? One of the English papers, for instance, speaks of the abandonment of motor-cars, but the use of motor-cars, unless in business, is confined to the richer classes,—to those, in fact, who can afford to meet the increased taxation. What advantage would the country gain by the ruining of a successful industry simply for sentimental reasons? If the wealthy taxpayers are able to meet the increased taxation without depriving themselves of such luxuries as motor-cars it would certainly be for the benefit of the country for them to do so. In fact, it may be said that the economic distress which is certain to follow the war requires every person to live according to his income, whether he has to curtail his expenses if he be poor, or whether he has to increase his expenses if he be rich. It is by this method that the depression in trade and manufactures can be alleviated. It is quite true that the rich investor does materially assist in the progress of the traders and manufacturers of his country, and that without accumulated wealth progress in such directions would be very slow, if not entirely wanting. But the special conditions which follow a great war,—at all events after the fallacious war-boom has passed—do not make such investments popular, with the result that the stagnation of trade is increased. The practice of thrift at such a time, more especially on the scale suggested by some of the English papers, must result in further harm being done. Another question has been raised. It is recommended that the consumer confine himself to home products, so as to decrease the imports. This is a repetition of the import-checking policy so much advocated in Japan, where the results have not been satisfactory. So far, of course, as the use of foreign goods turns merely on fancy, fashion or other sentimental reasons, their displacement by home goods is greatly to be recommended, but it would certainly be bad policy to buy home goods of an inferior quality or higher price than foreign goods. The poorer taxpayer can certainly not be advised to practise economy in this direction. It has to be remembered that the United Kingdom is an exporting country and derives the main part of its wealth from its exports. It has attained this position principally by its free use of all the products of the world. A process of natural selection has enabled it to fix upon the manufactures in which it is most successful and in which it can command the largest market. The progress of the world has in the past affected, and will in the future affect some of these manufactures, but it has been found that the skill obtained in one direction can, without difficulty, be diverted to another. Now if this economic position is to be subverted, even temporarily, there is likely to be a diversion from trades which are highly profitable to those which are less profitable; in other words, the demand for home-made goods will harm the production of those goods which, whether they be used at home and abroad, have brought the British Isles to their present pre-eminent position in commerce. The economic questions involved are extremely difficult, and it is, of course, impossible to deal with them fully, but enough has been written to show that extreme courses are more likely to result in harm than good.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 4 p.m.

The recent typhoon weather has had the effect of causing another rise in the West River.

The Russian double-funnelled steamer *Roman* has been sold to Japanese buyers for yen 180,000.

Mr. de Havilland, of No. 11, Mountain View, reports that a silver watch has been stolen from his bedroom.

Mons. T. Pirry, the Postmaster-General of China, having resigned, Mons. Picard Dastelan, the Chief Secretary, has been appointed Postmaster-General.

Once more we are told that "the Chinese mining law is at present being subjected to amendments, with a view to encouraging foreign capital for the opening of mines by joint enterprises."

The terms of the General Licence in connection with the King's Regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy by British subjects in China, appear in the first column of this page.

The *Gazette* contains a notification with regard to the blockade of the coast of Asia Minor by H. M. Government, and of the Austro-Hungarian and Albanian coasts by the Italian Government.

It is stated that the compensation paid by the Chinese to the sufferers from the riot against the Japanese in the British Concession, Hankow, has been handed over and all parties are now satisfied.

The report that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will sell their steamers to a Sino-American syndicate is contradicted. It is also stated that there is no likelihood of the company being amalgamated with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, as rumoured.

A telegram to Japanese papers from Honolulu, dated July 23rd, states that the British cableship *Strathearn* has been wrecked near the Fiji Islands. The cablelayer *Irish* has rescued one boat containing survivors, and is now searching for the others.

The resolution passed at a recent meeting of members of the Hongkong Jockey Club excluding from membership the subjects of nations between which and Great Britain a state of war exists, was confirmed at an extraordinary general meeting held on Saturday.

A small fire broke out on Saturday morning in the Wyndham Hotel. The outbreak, which is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of a flue igniting beams of the roof, was quickly extinguished by the Fire Brigade. Damage was done to the extent of \$125. Insurance had been effected with Jardine, Matheson & Co.

The meteorological observations for July show that the mean temperature was 83.2 and there were 210.3 hours of sunshine. The rainfall for the month at the Botanical Gardens was 10.31 in. on 13 days at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kallett, it was 11.13 in. on 16 days, and at the Police Station, Taiipo, it was 24.80 in. on 16 days.

In the course of a social which was held at the Engineers' Institute on Saturday evening, Mr. Chapman, who has been Secretary of the Institute for the past two years, was made the recipient of a dressing case on the occasion of his leaving for Home. The presentation was made by Mr. Frost, who referred to the good work done by the Secretary during his period of service, and how sorry the members were to lose him. A most enjoyable miscellaneous programme was provided during the evening.

According to a Japanese paper, Russia is in dire need of men to work mines and other branches of industry. Since the outbreak of war, a large percentage of her male population has been under arms at the front and this has caused a shortage of labour. The Russian Government is stated to have sent representatives to engage 12,000 Chinese labourers for employment in the mines in the Caucasus regions. At Mukden they enlisted 480 Chinese labourers, who started from Chang Chun for Siberia on the 24th ult.

A Chinese paper at Shanghai is commenting on a Hongkong telegram reporting the refusal by the Hongkong authorities to allow Canton troops to land. Some Canton troops, being suspected of having committed looting during a time of distress, are being sent to Shanghai. When passing Hongkong, they were refused permission to land by the authorities there. Shanghai is notorious for the presence of numerous robbers. Now, these 150 wicked outlaws are being sent to just this place and will arrive here in a few days. When they arrive at this port, will they be refused landing as was done at Hongkong? Or, will they be allowed to remain and live here without let and hindrance? For the sake of preserving public peace and order, the authorities ought to pay attention and devise methods regarding these men in advance.

THE WAR.

GERMANY'S BARREN VICTORY.

WARSAW EMPTY: COUNTRYSIDE
SWEEPED BARE.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING IN THE EAST.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

TENSION DAILY BECOMING MORE ACUTE.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EVACUATION OF WARSAW.

RUSSIANS DENUDE THE CITY.

COUNTRYSIDE SWEEPED BARE.

LONDON, August 7th.

The thoroughness of the evacuation of Warsaw is proved by an account of an American correspondent who left Warsaw on July 25th.

He says that the Russian authorities on July 13th asked the British Consul how many tickets he wanted for the British Colony. The newspapers of Warsaw announced on July 15th that the evacuation of the city would begin on the 18th, but before then crowds were hurrying eastward on a thousand goods waggon which had been accumulated. Fully half the population were removed, in addition to hundreds of thousands of peasants who had arrived from the country after their homes had been burnt and their crops destroyed.

Practically the entire countryside had been swept bare. Every scrap of metal was removed, including telegraph and telephone wires, church bells, the machinery of the factories after which the factory buildings were destroyed. All the art and antiquarian treasures were sent to Moscow, including the heart of Chopin, which was one of the treasures of the churches. The cross and also the municipal and State archives and three millions sterling in cash were removed.

Warsaw was empty by July 21st. Not even a wheeled vehicle or a horse was left. Tens of thousands of houses were destroyed, and there was no public water supply, as the pumps had been removed.

The Russians left the Polish Civic Committee to administer the town till the entry of the Germans. Many prominent citizens left, as they were reported to be on the German proscription lists.

A thousand Polish refugees, in a zone in the interior, are fearing excesses by the Austrians and Germans who accuse the Poles of treachery to the Central European cause.

Poland is now a desert of blackened ruins, and its plight is worse than that of Belgium.

The sufferings of the refugees are so terrible that the Government at Petrograd has assigned to the public bodies a grant of twenty-five million roubles on their behalf.

The only mention of booty in the German papers up to the present is the presence of large stocks of flour at Ivangevrod.

German correspondents telegraphing from a point eight miles from Warsaw say the view of the city at dawn on Thursday was awesome. The city was encircled with flames and giant columns of smoke, attributed to the burning of bridges and munition stores by the Russians. Russian aviators bombed the advancing Germans day and night throughout the week.

EVACUATION OF KOVNO.

A telegram received at Copenhagen says the Russians are preparing to evacuate Kovno. The Governor has already sent his offices to Novolokovsk, a hundred miles north.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN ADMIRATION FOR RUSSIAN VALOUR.

The Germans do not conceal their admiration of the valour of the Russians. Prince Luitpold of Bavaria in the presence of his Staff said to a captured Russian Colonel: "I admire immensely your troops who fought with honour and courage. Neither our numerical superiority nor our numerous batteries dismayed these brave soldiers who fell gloriously to the last man."

GERMAN COMMENTS.

The comments of the German experts are not too enthusiastic. As an instance, Major Morant asks why the chief end of all strategy, namely the destruction of the enemy's fighting power, should be given up for Warsaw. Other papers manifest conflicting views regarding future operations. Some are saying that Warsaw and Ivangevrod constitute a new base for continuance of the march eastward on a broad front; others that the possession of these cities will make possible the formation of new defensive lines, freeing troops, probably a million in number, for action in the west.

RUSSIAN COMMENTS.

Russian correspondents anticipate that the German offensive eastward is not yet finished as enemy forces are now pushing towards Kovno, with the object of getting behind the Brest-Litovsk line, while there are other movements north, namely in the Lomza sector, threatening to cut the Petrograd line, and in the Baltic Provinces, where the Germans are apparently aiming not so much at Riga, which the Russians are evacuating, but at crossing the Dvina higher up.

Among the treasures sent to Moscow from the Baltic Provinces was a statue of Bismarck weighing 600 pounds, taken from the Kaiser's East Prussian estate.

VIEWS OF POLISH LEADERS.

A Petrograd message says that the Polish leaders recognise that everything commensurate with military prudence was done to save Warsaw. By remaining longer the troops would have imperilled the armies.

Military experts anticipate that the fortress of Novogrudsk will be defended to the last.

TO THE LAST BREATH.

A Polish member of the Council of Empire, speaking with emotion at a meeting of the Council, said that in the midst of their misfortune the Poles remembered that a long series of historic facts welded them into a people indissolubly united with the Russians, with whom they would struggle to the last breath.

EXODUS FROM RIGA. There is an exodus of 10,000 daily from Riga.

GERMANS ATTACKING OSSOWIEC.

HARD FIGHTING AT MANY POINTS.

Petrograd, August 8th.

The Germans are attacking the fortresses of Kovno and Ossowiec. After an intense fire followed by a huge cloud of gas the Germans assaulted Ossowiec at dawn of Friday morning and carried the works near Sosna, but the Russian fire and counter-attack dislodged them everywhere.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Desperate fighting is proceeding on the Narva front. The enemy, after a series of sanguinary actions, made a little progress along the roads to Ostrow on Friday. Desperate enemy attacks on Thursday evening in the region of Serotsk were repulsed.

Hard fighting continues between the Vistula and the Bug.

THE BATTLE AROUND WARSAW.

VON MACHENSEN CONCENTRATES HIS ARTILLERY.

Petrograd, August 7th.

A communiqué says:—The Germans were repulsed on the 6th instant between the Dvina and the Niemen, where the situation is unchanged. There was desperate fighting all Wednesday night on the left bank of the Narva on the roads from Ostrolenka and Roshin to Ostrow. A series of vigorous Russian counter-attacks held up the enemy on an extensive front at a distance of six miles from the river. The Russians captured a few hundred prisoners. Violent fighting here continues.

All is quiet in the middle Vistula since the Russians retreated to the right bank.

Warsaw was evacuated in order to save the city from bombardment. The fruitless attempts of the enemy to extend the zone of occupation were only continued in his old district, between Warsaw and Ivangevrod.

The battles on the 8th between the Vistula and the Bug were contested most stubbornly. The enemy poured in a concentrated fire from massed artillery, and the Russians were obliged to retire a little to the northward.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRINGING THE BALKAN STATES TOGETHER.

EFFORTS OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

Rome, August 7th.

The Italian papers display much interest in the demarches of the Allies at Athens and wish for the opening of the revision of the Treaty of Bucharest which is considered absolutely necessary.

The *Triumvir* learns that Serbia is disposed to cede Bulgaria the region around Isth in the debatable area south-east of Uskub. It is also convinced that a Rumano-Bulgarian Entente with the Allies is essential.

The German Press is very angry with Rumania, and declare that her neutrality has been consistently malevolent. Her intervention on the side of the Quadruple is certainly to be expected.

ITALIAN AIRSHIPS ACTIVE.

Rome, August 7th.

A communiqué says:—An Italian airship threw bombs on the camps around Lake Dobrodo. Another bombarded the Opicina railway, and, when returning, was attacked by an Austrian sea-plane, which dropped three incendiary bombs from above. The airships' fire put the sea-plane to flight. Both airships returned undamaged.

PROGRESS IN CARSO.

Rome, August 7th.

A communiqué says:—There has been nothing important on any front, but the Italians progressed somewhat in Carso, taking 60 prisoners.

ITALIAN DIRIGIBLE LOST.

Rome, August 8th.

An Italian dirigible which was attacking Pola, where recently there have been many successful raids, was brought down by gas fire and the crew of six was captured.

LOCONIC AUSTRIAN COMMUNIQUE.

Amsterdam, August 7th.

An Austrian communiqué simply mentions the continuance of the pursuit and of battles between the Vistula and the Bug.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, August 7th.

Sen. Bernardino Macado has been elected President of the Republic of Portugal.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ARTILLERY DUELS.

Paris, August 7th.

A communiqué mentions merely artillery duels along the whole front.

LIVELY FIGHTING.

Paris, August 7th.

To-day's communiqué states that there has been grenade fighting at Souchez and artillery combats at Tracy-le-Val and Berry-au-Bac. There has also been lively fighting in Argonne.

A strong German reconnaissance in Lorraine was dispersed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(NAVY SERVICE.)

ANATOLIAN COAST BOMBARDED.

Paris, August 6th.

A small French squadron including a battleship, two cruisers and torpedo-boats bombarded on the 3rd instant the Anatolian coast, Sighajik, Sula-Navo, and Pelia; destroying custom houses, fortified works, and the supply-base for German submarines.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Rome, August 6th.

The Italian and Turkish tension is daily becoming more acute. Italy has asked for a category of explanations and reparations, as Constantinople continues its usual policy of postponement.

GERMANY THREATENS RUMANIA.

London, August 8th.

Germany is threatening vengeance against Rumania because combatant is still vigorously prevented from going to Turkey. Germany and Turkey no longer enter Rumania, while Germany is further urging Austria to close her frontiers. But the Austrians need provisions and are leaving the roads open for cars.

MORE GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Petrograd, August 8th.

A Japanese volunteer named Yakushimi has arrived at Vilna with both his ears cut off, this having been done by Germans.

WAR ON NON-COMBATANTS.

TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF CREW OF SUBMARINED STEAMER.

London, August 7th.

The steamer *Midland Queen* has been sunk. The crew were 72 hours in open boats without food, before they were rescued. Among them were an engineer's wife and child, the latter only 18 months old.

HIS HOLINESS AND PEACE.

Rome, August 7th.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Rome says that His Holiness the Pope is about to take a new step in favour of peace, invoking specially the co-operation of neutral countries.

DEFENDER OF VERDUN.

NEW FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT DARDANELLES.

London, August 7th.

General Sarrail (who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French Forces at the Dardanelles) distinguished himself at the battle of the Marne by his defence of Trepone against the Crown Prince's furious and repeated attacks. He has defended Verdun skilfully during the last eleven months. He will be succeeded there by General Humbert.

A SOUTH AFRICAN GIFT.

London, August 8th.

Subscriptions are being raised throughout South Africa to supply an overseas contingent of machine-guns. Funds for 100 were collected within five days.

THE FIRE ON THE "KHYBER."

London, August 7th.

The fire on the *Khyber* has been controlled. It is believed that the damage was not serious, the cargo being expeditiously unloaded.

CHINESE TELEGRAM.

THE TSINGTAU CUSTOMS.

Peking, August 6th.

An agreement was signed to-day by which the Japanese function in the Tsing-tau Customs will be similar to that of the Germans. The present Japanese staff will be drafted into the Chinese Customs. Mr. F. A. Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs, conducted the negotiations.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCIENCE OR PHILOSOPHY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

SIR,—Professor Warren has swallowed my ground-bait and avoided what I wished him to nibble. If he re-reads my letter he will see the call for an "Apologia pro Universitate sua."—Yours faithfully,

PILOSOPHUS.

P.S.—The Revolution was not Rousseau's "objective" but the direct result of his teaching on the most abstract subjects. This can be as conclusively proved as anything in history. And the Revolution is the event which has probably influenced men's lives more than any other.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The statement for the month of May, 1915, as published in the *Gazette*, is as follows:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	
Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th April, 1915	\$2,338,901.02
Revenue from 1st to 31st May, 1915	\$95,141.73
Expenditure from 1st to 31st May, 1915	\$3,434,048.75
Balance	\$2,338,901.02

BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended July 31, 1915, as certified by the managers of the respective banks:—

Banks	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	6,545,456	\$6,000,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	21,940,323	17,500,000
Merchants Bank of India Limited	1,323,215	750,000
Total	29,808,994	\$23,250,000

*Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at \$1,850,000.
†Securities with the Crown Agents \$28,040.

WAR NEWS.

RELEASED ENGLISHMEN REINTERRED.

It may be remembered that about two months ago 17 English bank officials were released from internment at Ruhleben, and allowed to go back to their work at Hamburg. Indignant Germans who saw these unwelcome guests in the train raised a hubbub in the Press. There was an official inquiry, and it was announced that they had only been released because "more than 100 German bank officials in England are not only at liberty, but are allowed to go undisturbed about their business." The *Berliner Tagblatt* now announces that the unfortunate 17 were sent back to Ruhleben last Friday under military escort, accompanied by "two black Englishmen." The German public has just received a special warning against any "mistaken kindness" towards escaped prisoners of war. It is pointed out that anybody who has information about escaped prisoners must immediately inform the police.

THE ALL-DEVOURING FIRE.

Certain German newspapers which have been talking shamelessly of chivalry and humanity are taken severely to task by General Keim, the President of the Pan-German League, in an article in the *Tagliche Rundschau*:—

In the present war hatred and wrath are perfectly legitimate and necessary if we wish to strike to the death.

It is our duty to fight with the utmost energy again this dialectic manly. In certain German newspapers which employ words such as "chivalrousness," "humanity," "civilisation," and so forth, such anemic and sentimental polemics can only tend to paralyse our own forces.

Italy's intervention in the war is the completion of the attempt to strangle Germany. The sanguinary dream of Edward VII. is about to be realised, the dream of a great coalition against Germany which troubled the nights of Bismarck.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Every typhoon season there is some complaint about the incorrectness of the signals at the Mount Gough Police Station. A grumble has reached me with regard to the signals hoisted last week end. I presume the Station is informed from the Observatory of any changes made in the signals below: if not it is a little matter that might be remedied, while if the fault lies with the man whose duty it is to change them, that also is a little matter that might easily be remedied. The signals may as well be given correctly if they are put up at all.

A recent arrival from Home asks me if anything has ever been done, or will ever be done to point out to a large class of Chinese that the habit which they have of expectorating at random is most repellent and nauseating. Every person fresh from Europe is shocked at this Oriental trait—for it is not an exclusively Chinese habit. The answer to the inquiry is that some attempt has been made, to check it in the past, but if any good results were achieved the improvement cannot be said to be very noticeable now. It may be recalled that the Sanitary Board a few years ago opened a campaign against it. Thousands of hand bills were distributed and placards were to be seen everywhere pointing out how dangerous is the filthy habit to the public health. If I mistake not, a bye-law was even adopted making expectoration in public places a misdemeanour. One never hears anything of the campaign nowadays, and not even a warning placard is to be seen.

Hongkong is probably freer from this "average entertainment" than the average Chinese city, for in the schools of the Colony this

most objectionable practice naturally incurs the severe displeasure of the masters, while Chinese adults in foreign employ do not indulge in the habit without hearing about it from Europeans within earshot. But there is a large floating population in the Colony. Hundreds of new arrivals from the country are constantly trooping into the Colony bringing with them all their native habits, and the filthy practice of expectorating anywhere and everywhere is one of them. But if I am correct in saying that a bye-law exists against it, surely something might be done to stop this repulsive and dangerous practice by putting the law into force.

Mr. Anderson, the United States Consul-General in Hongkong, in a report to his Government on the liquidation of the German businesses formerly carried on in Hongkong remarks:

"It is useless, of course, to speculate as to which German houses will reopen their businesses after the war, but it may be well to note that there is a strong disposition among the firms in the East formerly counting Hongkong as their headquarters to develop their Canton branches in the future at the expense of the Hongkong houses that is, to make the Canton house the parent or principal house and the Hongkong house the branch or subsidiary concern. This disposition may disappear after the war, but it is unquestionably strong at present."

If British ideas on the subject of German trading in British Colonies do not change very suddenly after the war, I fancy it will be more from necessity than choice that the headquarters of the German firms will be established in Canton rather than in Hongkong.

It would be interesting to know what the peoples outside the Christian pale are thinking of the war in its relation to Christianity. Even those within the pale—excepting the Germans—must be "fed" furiously to think when they see that while the devout of each nation are praying that God will bless their country's arms, the Kaiser has no hesitation in letting it be known to the German people and the entire world that God has been with the Germans from the very beginning.

Just think of the appalling savagery of which the Germans have been guilty throughout the war—as contained in the voluminous reports of the committees of investigation appointed by Belgium, France and Great Britain—and the Kaiser's claim leaves the reader breathless from amazement. How the two things are to be reconciled I must leave to a German mind. But this fitting of Christianity into the war is a perplexing business. My remarks above are prompted chiefly by the fact that some good folks have been highly indignant that there should have been prayers for our enemies at the service at St. John's Cathedral the other day. Yet everybody knows that there is scriptural authority for it. "Love your enemies," says the Scriptures; "bless them that curse you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." The pious Germans, with their "Gott Strafe England" on every tongue, unanimously agree to forget their Bible in three times, and I am not a bit astonished that a leading German religious journal should be recommending a "moratorium" for the religious world for the duration of the war!

A correspondent writing with reference to a recent report in the *D.P.* in which a lady was described as the chairman of the gathering, suggests that this description, though becoming fairly common in these days when women are taking a larger share in public life, cannot be considered felicitous. Perhaps not. It reminds me of a comment I saw all the while ago on a statement that a certain titled lady, recently deceased, was "an excellent landlady." This remark suggested the question—how could a lady be a "landlady"? And the retort came: "I would it were suggested an excellent landlady!" Just as it was an excellent landlady to use the term "Chairwoman" instead of "Chairman" at a meeting would be simply putting temptations in the way of the malicious commentator to forget that "Chairman" is a masculine noun.

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THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday evening and issued in our Early Morning Extra yesterday.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE FALL OF WARSAW.

AFTER THREE MONTHS' COSTLY FIGHTING.

LONDON, August 7th.

After the failure of the four previous attacks, the first of which began in October, the Germans have at length succeeded in capturing Warsaw; but a three months' battle has been necessary to achieve this result, which not merely cost the enemy stupendous losses, but left the situation in Poland still largely undecided; besides giving the western Allies further breathing space, which may prove to have a more definite effect on the result of the war than the costly triumph at Warsaw.

The loss of the city is undoubtedly a blow, as it was the greatest military depot in Western Russia and a supply base for the Russian armies. It was generally understood to be a first-class fortress, constituting, with Lvovgorod, a double bridgehead on the Vistula. Besides an inner belt of five fortresses within the city, there is an outer belt of ten forts on the left bank of the Vistula and seven on the right bank, all of which, however, were not more than five miles from the city, which was thus at the mercy of modern guns. This, probably, was the reason for the Russian evacuation. It is believed that the whole fortress was equipped with 1,400 guns.

JUBILATION IN GERMANY.

It is improbable that any of these or that much other booty has fallen into the hands of the Germans; indeed, telegrams, via Amsterdam, show that the transports of joy into which the whole of Germany was thrown at the fall of Warsaw were mingled with disappointment owing to the absence of the details of the booty and the number of prisoners. From official bulletins recording the event there is every indication that the Russians retreated in good order, leaving nothing of real military value. The Kaiser telephoned the news to the Kaiserin, who ordered General von Kessel, commanding Berlin, to send cyclists throughout the capital to announce the evacuation. The cyclists dashed through the crowded streets, yelling the news. Indescribable scenes of enthusiasm ensued. Citizens and policemen kissed each other, and crowds sang the German national anthem. The schools were closed, church bells pealed, and houses were bedecked with flags. Newspaper extras were thrown into the streets in bundles, the people fighting for them.

A SOP TO THE BAVARIANS.

Prince Leopold of Bavaria has hitherto been scarcely mentioned in any of the enemy communiques. It is asserted that General von Mackensen should have entered Warsaw, but owing to the necessity of satisfying the Bavarians, whose losses in Poland have been very heavy, von Mackensen was ordered to transfer his command to Prince Leopold.

A SOP TO THE POLES.

It is reported that the Kaiser arrived at Leopold, near Danzig, and is expected to return to Berlin on Sunday to preside at an important conference, the suggested purpose of which is to proclaim the semi-independence of Poland, with the Austrian Archduke Charles Stephen as King.

SCENES IN THE WAKE OF THE RUSSIANS.

There have been no details on either side as to the incidents of the Russian retreat, though a brief extract from the *Los Angeles Times* gives a vivid glimpse of the scenes in the wake of the retreating Russians. It says the Germans entered Nadaryn, about a dozen miles from Warsaw, on Wednesday, the day after the Russians left, and found the town a mass of burning ruins. Everywhere along the countryside were burning villages and farms, and streams of people fleeing along the roads to the east, encumbered with goods and driving herds of cattle.

TREMENDOUS BATTLES RAGING ROUND WARSAW.

AMSTERDAM, August 6th. 8.45 p.m.

Further particulars with regard to the capture of Warsaw are given in to-night's *Berlin communiqué*, which says that after the Russians had been expelled from the outer and inner lines of fortifications, without any damage being done to the city, they retreated to Praga, a suburb on the right bank of the Vistula. Tremendous battles, however, are still raging to the north and south of the capital, the Russian rearguards evidently attacking gallantly and fiercely. The Germans only make the vaguest claims, not mentioning any captures.

RUSSIA STILL STRIKING BACK.

The Berlin communiqué laconically records cavalry battles at Courland (one of the Baltic provinces), and hints at the investment of Novogorodsk. It admits Russian attacks on the New front and also in the south-eastern theatre of operations.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIA'S RESOLVE STRENGTHENED.

PETROGRAD, August 6th. 7.15 p.m.

The evacuation of Warsaw has caused pain to Russian hearts, but the opinion is unanimous that it only strengthens the determination of the Russians to pursue the war to a victorious end. The newspaper *Rech* affirms that so long as the army is intact we can confidently face the future. The *Bourse Gazette* says that Germany will exhaust her strength in vainly seeking to deal Russia a mortal blow. Another newspaper emphasises the fact that Russia cannot lose Poland and the Baltic provinces without renouncing national problems and accepting the condition of a semi-Asiatic State.

Messages from Warsaw prior to the evacuation declare that the police, with their chief, are remaining to the last day. German airmen are daily dropping bombs, and provisions are at famine prices. A party of Uhlans, who crossed the Vistula, were captured. The Germans advancing were meeting with innumerable fires and were preceded by detachments of military firemen. Jirardoff, Grotze, and Blonie were blazing when occupied by the enemy.

WAR ONLY NOW BEGINNING IN EARNEST.

OPINION OF RUSSIAN MILITARY EXPERTS.

LONDON, August 6th. 10.45 p.m.

Owing to the destruction of three bridges at Warsaw the Germans are confronted with the task of crossing the Vistula, which here is 350 yards wide. The Russians still occupy the suburb of Praga, on the right bank of the river.

Surprise is expressed in Petrograd at the German delay in occupying Warsaw. Some attribute this delay to the declining strength of the German armies, but it is now also believed that the Germans did not desire to drive the Russians from the capital, but would have prepared to force them to fight there or to surround them. General von Hindenburg had hoped to drive the Russian Narva army southward on to the top of the army opposing General von Mackensen, but now the Germans may be planning a larger envelopment from the extreme North.

Developments are awaited with the keenest interest, as the Germans have 350,000 men towards Dvina. Russian military experts to-day emphasise the fact that the war is now only beginning in earnest for Russia. They say the Allies on the west after eight months' comparative calm, have greatly reinforced themselves. The Russian army understands and highly appreciates the assistance of the Allies, who are providing an unexampled blockade of the German coast.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF IVANGOROD.

AMSTERDAM, August 6th. 12.15 p.m.

A Vienna communiqué says that Ivangorod is occupied by the enemy.

RIGA THREATENED.

GERMAN RESIDENTS GUIDE THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

PETROGRAD, August 7th. 7.50 a.m.

The Germans continue to make a rapid advance in the Baltic provinces. They reached the river Misa, a dozen miles to the east of the river Loka, a tributary of the Aa, but were driven back from here in disorder on the 4th instant, towards the Ekka, abandoning much munitions and their trenches.

German aeroplanes bombed Riga, which is now directly threatened, the Germans having passed the morass and the lakelet region and reached good forest country where the local Germans, though Russian subjects, are guiding them. When the Russians were preparing to leave Riga the Germans, who were not seen previously, swarmed the streets, unable to conceal their rejoicing. The advance of the enemy in the direction of Riga indicates the extremely wide nature of the German flanking movement.

Stubborn fighting continues to the east of Ponevez, where the Germans are progressing very slowly.

[HAVIS TELEGRAM.]

RUSSIAN ACTIVITY IN THE BALTIC.

450 SAILING SHIPS SUNK.

PETROGRAD, August 4th.

Our hydroplanes compelled a German destroyer to land near Windau, and shot down a sea-plane of German type. We sank 450 sailing ships, the crews being taken prisoners.

GERMAN ATROCITIES.

5,000 RUSSIAN PRISONERS BURNED ALIVE.

An Inquiry Commission on German atrocities found that the Germans have burned alive 5,000 Russian prisoners.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN ACTIVITY.

CHECKMATED AT EVERY POINT.

PARIS, August 6th. 5.45 p.m.

The Germans are showing considerable activity and are evidently desirous of keeping the French busy in the different sections. All the German movements have been easily repulsed. The Crown Prince's army in Argonne has developed more intense hand-grenade actions supported by artillery. This was especially the case last night around Hill 913. A communiqué adds that the Germans even attempted to debouch, but were immediately checked by the French fire. On two occasions the enemy attacked us along the heights of the Meuse, but were defeated by grenades and artillery.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

COMPLETELY REPULSED.

ROME, August 6th. 12.55 p.m.

The Italian offensive is vigorously maintained in the various sectors. The Austrians violently counter-attacked the Italian centre on the Osaio plateau, hoping to arrest their advance. A communiqué says that the Italians withstood the shock, and then attacked the enemy, heretofore and stormed it with extensive entrenchment dominating the entrance to an important wood and a vital height. The enemy last night made most desperate efforts to regain the entrenchment, but were completely repulsed.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

THE FAMOUS GENERAL SARRAIL.

PARIS, August 6th. 9.45 p.m.

The *Gazette* announces that the famous General Sarrail has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the French force in the Dardanelles.

THE BALKAN STATES.

ALLIES ENDEAVOUR TO SECURE UNITY.

NISSA, August 7th. 9.30 p.m.

The Allies are conducting important negotiations with the Balkan States with a view to securing agreement among the latter and then an entente between the Balkans and the Allies. The Allies have addressed a collective *Demarche* to the Serbian Premier yesterday that was entirely friendly in tone, hoping that the Balkan settlement would assist in bringing the final success of the Allies nearer.

THE TURCO-BULGARIAN ENTENTE.

GERMAN VERSION NOT CONFIRMED.

SOVIA, August 7th. 9.30 p.m.

The German versions of the Turco-Bulgarian entente, implying a settlement of the Deodagatch Railway question, is not confirmed. In authoritative quarters it is affirmed that no progress has been made owing to the latest exorbitant pretensions of the Turks in consequence of the German success in Poland, which the ruling Turks consider they helped materially to secure by their effective resistance of the attempt to force the Dardanelles and the Caucasus mountains. In view of this situation the Turks are disinclined to make any concessions.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY BEGINS TO FEEL THE PINCH.

PREPARING TO CALL MEN OF FIFTY TO THE COLOURS.

AMSTERDAM, August 7th. 7.50 p.m.

The German Government is negotiating with the political leaders for the passage of a Bill calling to the colours men up to fifty years of age. Such a decision, if carried, will produce the profoundest effect throughout Germany, but there is little doubt that it would be adopted by the Reichstag.

GERMAN INFLUENCE TO BE DESTROYED.

ESPECIALLY GERMANY'S HOLD UPON THE METAL INDUSTRY.

MELBOURNE, August 7th. 7.40 a.m.

The Hon. Mr. T. Hughes, the Attorney-General, declared that the Commonwealth would pursue unflinchingly the policy of destroying German influence wherever it existed, especially the German world-wide hold upon the metal industry.

NEW ZEALAND'S GOVERNMENT.

MINISTER OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES.

WELLINGTON, August 6th.

The New Zealand National Ministry, headed by the Hon. Mr. Meyer as Minister of Munitions and Supplies.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OUTBREAK OF FIRE ON THE S.S. "KYBER."

DURING THE VOYAGE FROM BOMBAY TO LONDON.

LONDON, August 7th. 7.50 p.m.

A fire, originating in the bunkers, broke out in the steamer *Kyber*, which arrived yesterday at Tilbury from Bombay. Tugs and fire-brigades are pumping water into the bunkers of the ship.

THE MEXICO MUDDLE.

REST OF AMERICA DEMANDS THE RESTORATION OF PEACE.

WASHINGTON, August 7th.

The Conference between Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, and representatives of the Central and South American Republics has decided to send a joint message to the Mexican military leaders demanding the restoration of peace and of constitutional government in Mexico.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STRANERS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3,012, J. Hani, 3rd August—Seattle 29th July, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
BROADWAY, British str., 2,665, G. Wilson, 2nd August—Marseilles 22nd June, General—Doddwell & Co.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,198, Jas. Doyle, 5th August—Port of Spain 2nd August, Stone—Shaw, Jones & Co.
CITY OF RANGOON, British str., 4,272, J. Mayall, 5th August—Foolchow 2nd August, General—Bank Line.
CHOW MARU, Japanese str., 833, S. Orit, 5th August—Bintu 31st July, Wood—Order.

DAIINGEN MARU, Japanese str., 1,835, M. Tanaka, 5th August—Hongkong 2nd August, Coal—Snowman & Co.
DOVER, Norwegian str., 733, Zvar, Ligvald, 5th August—Bangkok 9th August, Rice—Order.
FOOLCH, Chinese str., 859, B. Miyake, 31st July—Bangkok 25th July, Rice—Chinese.

GEMINI, British str., 1,356, E. Jones, 5th August—Saigon 28th July, Rice—Order.
HAUORO, British str., 1,276, H. Hayaman, 5th August—Manila 2nd August, General—Snowman & Co.
HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Olin, 4th August—Port of Spain 31st July, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.

HINANG, British str., 1,885, A. O. Kennedy, 4th August—Saigon 28th July, Timber—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
HONGKONG, British str., 2,555, Kinghorn, 14th July—Amoy 18th July, Rice—Chinese.

JADE, French str., 300, J. Pannier, 4th August—Haiphong 2nd August, General—Order.
KORSA, American str., 5,651, A. W. Nelson, 4th August—San Francisco 3rd July, General—R. C. Morton.

EASTERN, British str., 1,272, F. Carter, 4th August—Kobe 31st July, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
MEXICO CITY, British str., 3,170, N. A. Starkey, 30th July—Saigon 28th July, Rice—Chinese.

ONBANG, British str., 1,957, Tough, 29th July—Chingwangtao 22nd July, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ORIENTAL, British str., 3,850, Valentini, 29th July—Shanghai 23rd July, General—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PAKHOT, British str., 1,222, 29th July—Swatow 28th July, Ballast—Butterfield & Swire.
QUABA, British str., 2,400, G. Hooker, 8th August—Bangkok 30th July, General—Order.

RYNHO, MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Kaneda, 5th August—Dairen 25th July, General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SHANG, British str., 1,226, E. Simons, 30th July—Saigon 28th July, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SKUTE, Norwegian str., 682, Odd Randers, 4th August—Bangkok 25th August, Rice—Chinese.
SONO MARU, Japanese str., 1,350, F. Hoshimoto, 29th July—Bangkok 20th July, Rice and General—Chinese.

SZOUEN, British str., 1,149, Scott, 6th August—Shanghai 1st August, General—Butterfield & Swire.
URY, Norwegian str., 854, E. Aamod, 29th July—Bangkok 17th July, Rice—Order.

UREI, MARU, Japanese str., 1,966, T. Kinoshima, 29th July—Moji 19th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
WADI MARU, Japanese str., 2,164, Sasaki, 5th August—Karatat, 29th July, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WIMBLEDON, British str., 2,253, Cantell, 5th August—Chingwangtao 28th July, Coal—Douglas LaPraik & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Conduit Road at Public Works Dept.
Friday, 13th Aug.—6.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club. Extraordinary General Meeting at the Club House, Happy Valley.

DRIVEN TO DEATH.

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